

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

NUMBER 218.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CARLISLE HOTEL. HIRALD BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first page, or its equivalent in space, to be square.

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VOLUME 5.

NUMBER 218.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

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S. C. HOLT, H. B. BOWEN, D. WILCOX.

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constitutes a square.  
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Wherever the foot falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

Never, in the history of this country, was a message of a president of the United States, delivered under circumstances of more weighty responsibility than the present. While, therefore, we may discuss in perfect freedom the propositions and arguments of President Lincoln, in developing his policy in the overshadowing exigency of the nation, it should be done with perfect fairness and with a charitable spirit. We most sincerely believe that he has endeavored to do his duty to the country, and while we cannot agree with all his recommendations, we are not disposed to speak harshly of him. He may be right in the methods most proper to be used in dealing with rebellion. We concede that the executive, in some respects, has the best opportunity of judging of what is the right and proper course to be adopted. But in all ages men in power have been deceived, while occupying the highest stand-point in government, in their judgment of public policy; and yet the true pathway was apparent to thousands lower down, in the private walks of life. The property, therefore, of free discussion among the people, of the acts of their public servants, is as apparent and necessary in times of war as in peace.

The message is brief for so important a document; it is plain in most of its statements and arguments; and has the rare merit of containing few attempts to argue abstract questions of government. Such disquisitions are particularly out of place at this time when practical action is demanded, rather than the advancement of theories; and the vain attempts to write up history, which was the peculiar hobby of two or three of our late presidents, finds no place in the present message.

It will be noticed that the president is not altogether certain that foreign nations will not interfere in our domestic troubles. His recommendation of the erection of fortifications upon the lakes and the sea coast, point somewhat significantly to the power likely to need watching. Harbor and navigation improvements, and the construction of a railroad between Kentucky and North Carolina, are recommended under the war power, for national defense. Doubtless, *anything* can be done under this power, that is clearly necessary for defending the country against a foreign or internal foe. The construction of a railroad to California can alone be justified, under our constitution, by this general and unlimited power, although no mention is made of it. Such a work may be deemed too expensive at this time, but the period will arrive when it should be undertaken for this purpose.

The recommendation that our trading vessels should be allowed to make captures as well as to defend themselves, suggests that a proposition was made by the secretary of state to European powers, to abolish privateering. It is fortunate, indeed, that this was not accepted. We might as well give up the right to use our land militia as to dispense with the militia of the seas, composed of our commercial marine.

We are glad that the president has seen fit to recommend the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti. Sound policy and justice long since demanded this course, but the fear that the negro would thereby be acknowledged as a man, has prevented our intensely democratic administrations from adopting it. A black *charge de affaires*, representing an independent government, among the diplomatic circles at Washington, would have been a standing rebuke to the negro barons of the south.

The exhibit of our finances is gratifying in the highest degree. Although our expenses are a million and a quarter of dollars a day, yet there is money enough; and better than this, we can obtain all we need, at home. Our independence of Europe was never before so palpably demonstrated. That this state of things may continue, Mr. Lincoln recommends economy and "energy of action." Good. That is what we want, but what we have not yet had. A short war and the curtailment of our enormous expenses, can only be accomplished by using *all* the means at hand for crushing the rebellion.

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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

Never, in the history of this country, was a message of a president of the United States, delivered under circumstances of more weighty responsibility than the present. While, therefore, we may discuss in perfect freedom the propositions and arguments of President Lincoln, in developing his policy in the overshadowing exigency of the nation, it should be done with perfect fairness and with a charitable spirit. We most sincerely believe that he has endeavored to do his duty to the country, and while we cannot agree with all his recommendations, we are not disposed to speak harshly of him. He may be right in the methods most proper to be used in dealing with rebellion. We concede that the executive, in some respects, has the best opportunity of judging of what is the right and proper course to be adopted. But in all ages men in power have been deceived, while occupying the highest stand-point in government, in their judgment of public policy; and yet the true pathway was apparent to thousands lower down, in the private walks of life. The propriety, therefore, of free discussion among the people, of the acts of their public servants, is as apparent and necessary in times of war as in peace.

The message is brief for so important a document; it is plain in most of its statements and arguments; and has the rare merit of containing few attempts to argue abstract questions of government. Such disquisitions are particularly out of place at this time when practical action is demanded, rather than the advancement of theories; and the vain attempts to write up history, which was the peculiar hobby of two or three of our late presidents, finds no place in the present message.

It will be noticed that the president is not altogether certain that foreign nations will not interfere in our domestic troubles. His recommendation of the erection of fortifications upon the lakes and the sea coast, point somewhat significantly to the power likely to need watching. Harbor and navigation improvements, and the construction of a railroad between Kentucky and North Carolina, are recommended under the war power, for national defense. Doubtless, anything can be done under this power, that is clearly necessary for defending the country against a foreign or internal foe. The construction of a railroad to California can alone be justified, under our constitution, by this general and unlimited power, although no mention is made of it. Such a work may be deemed too expensive at this time, but the period will arrive when it should be undertaken for this purpose.

The recommendation that our trading vessels should be allowed to make captures as well as to defend themselves, suggests that a proposition was made by the secretary of state to European powers, to abolish privateering. It is fortunate, indeed, that this was not accepted. We might as well give up the right to use our land militia as to dispense with the militia of the seas, composed of our commercial marine.

We are glad that the president has seen fit to recommend the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti. Sound policy and justice long since demanded this course, but the fear that the negro would thereby be acknowledged as a man, has prevented our intensely democratic administrations from adopting it. A black *charge de affaires*, representing an independent government, among the diplomatic circles at Washington, would have been a standing rebuke to the negro barons of the south.

The exhibit of our finances is gratifying in the highest degree. Although our expenses are a million and a quarter of dollars a day, yet there is money enough; and better than this, we can obtain all we need, at home. Our independence of Europe was never before so palpably demonstrated. That this state of things may continue, Mr. Lincoln recommends economy and "energy of action." Good. That is what we want, but what we have not yet had. A short war and the curtailment of our enormous expenses, can only be accomplished by using all the means at hand for crushing the rebellion.

In alluding to the confiscation act of last session, the president says that a number of "certain other persons" have been liberated under its provisions. Why not say slaves? Why this mawkish sensitiveness when approaching the negro question? He goes on talk about "such persons," "persons of the same class," and at last ventures, when talking of free negroes, to call them "free colored people." We fear our respected president is little afraid to meet the "great question" fall in the face. The public will learn with some surprise that any person has been legally liberated under that act. No one, we venture to say, can point to a single instance, where a slave used by the rebels in war, has had his case adjudicated under this law. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, while the rebellion exists, to procure the necessary

act is so drawn that it is an utter failure in punishing traitors, both in regard to the confiscation of slaves and other property. Not a slave has been legally made free under it, nor a dollar of any kind of property confiscated. The president sees every day, from the window of his mansion, the well-kept domain of the rebel general, Lee, but it is not confiscated. If it can be reached, under this law, why not put it in force? At Alexandria, just below, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rebel property is exposed, but it still remains rebel property, while the owners are in the rebel army, receiving the rents and profits. The "comtrabands" at Fortress Monroe must be provided for, says the president, but as free men or slaves belonging to the government? Who knows? The officer in charge was asked this question, by the negroes themselves, and he says he could not answer them truly for he did not know. Is this question solved at Port Royal, or any where else?

The proposition to receive confiscated slaves from the states, in lieu of their direct taxes, will strike the mind as exceedingly novel. The proposition is that Wisconsin shall pay her tax in cash and Kentucky in negroes taken from rebels. We don't see why Kentucky should be treated differently from any other state. Is she not under as great obligations to sustain the government? If she does not feel this obligation, and is disposed to get rid of it, it is fair towards those states which are loyal, and which are sending their men to her defense, to permit her to do so? Besides, the confiscated property of rebels does not belong to the state, but to the nation. The slaves would not be called property, it is true, but we pay money for them if we retain the tax. We should, in that case pay for what is ours already, by the act of disloyalty of the owner. The treason is greater against the nation than the state, and therefore all the property of rebels were rapidly diminishing.

It was stated that 5,000 rebel Indians were moving north, to the west of Fort Scott, to act in conjunction with Price.

One rebel officer, named Livingstone, had returned from an expedition, and made brags that he had hung 13 and shot 13 more "Union abolitionists."

It is well settled that McCulloch refuses to co-operate with Price. The former was bound to remark that "Price was going north, on another hell trip, and may go alone."

Gen. Frost, with about 80 Camp Jackson prisoners, left this afternoon on the steamer "Iatan" for Cairo. He had intended to have gone out on the Pacific railroad, but from causes of a strict military character, it was deemed inexpedient to allow them to pass the rebel army through the state of Missouri.

John P. Tice, of Co. C, 36th Illinois regt., of Galesburg, Illinois, (the Normal regiment) died and was buried at Rolla on Saturday.

Gen. Halleck reviewed the troops at Benton Barracks yesterday. G. N. WHEELING, Dec. 2.

The legislative met in this city today: Lieut. Gov. Palsey presiding in the senate, and Daniel Frost of Jackson, in the house.

The governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condition of this state and advocates strong measures against rebel abettors in our midst. Col. Cramer, of Monongahela, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Powell took ground against it, as Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned, and could not be expelled. Mr. Trumbull insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, as follows: Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support, therefore,

Resolved, that the traitor Breckinridge be expelled.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute,

and the resolution as thus amended was unanimously adopted—36, nays none, not voting or absent, Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, and Wiley.

The following standing committees were announced. They are the same as last session, with the following changes: On foreign relations, Mr. Harris in place of Mr. Breckinridge. On military affairs, Mr. Nesmith in place of Mr. Baker. On public lands, Mr. Carlile in place of Mr. Biggs. On pensions, Mr. Willey in place of Mr. Bingham. On territories, Messrs. Pomeroy and Carlisle in place of Mr. Baker and Mr. Breckinridge. The committee on enrolled bills will consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Houses.—Mr. Gurley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; and to provide for their employment during the war; their subsequent apprenticeship to local masters, and their final colonization.

Mr. Lovejoy, from the committee on agriculture, reported a homestead bill. After incidental debate the homestead bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Upton introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria county to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Vandalinham, a resolution was adopted requesting the president to communicate to the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the executive by the governments of England, Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. Hutchings introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebellion; the consideration of which was postponed.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that there are confined in the government jail 45 prisoners, who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being slaves.

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and what authority they are confined, who are the reported owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to release them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill

of introduction for their release.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to by ayes 56, against 77.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

WHEREAS, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and, whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that institution exists within it; and, whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the President be requested to declare free, and direct our generals and officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters and aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second.—And be it further enacted, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this house, whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

Mr. Odell, of New York, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th regiment New York state militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been ordered to confinement in a

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Cedar Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Mr. Butterfield, mate of the brig Grando, who had been a prisoner at Charleston, has arrived and reports the forts on Ossabaw and Phoenix Islands vacated and blown up Nov. 12th. Great excitement prevailed at Charleston, and a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or surrendering the city. The mayor was in favor of surrendering, and so were the people generally, but the governor said it must be burned.

Special state that a resolution will be offered in the house punishing any officer of the army for returning fugitive slaves to masters.

P. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by the president in the Senate, and the governor said it must be burned.

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**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**May 1, 1860.**

Cast, on hand and in bank, \$58,283.11

Cash in hands of Agents, &c. 62,600.84

Course of transmission, 30,000.00

Cash loaned on call, 131,029.00

Bill receivable for loans, sum paid secured, 70,225.49

Land estate, unencumbered, (real value), 100,000.00

Deposits stock in bank, m.k.t. 200,000.00

200,000.00

New York, 200,000.00

990.00 Boston, 107,565.00

400.00 St. Louis, 40,300.00

240.00 Railroad and other stock, 16,750.00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 36,500.00

Stock in banks, (Technique, &c.), 66,025.00

Michigan, 10,000.00

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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

Never, in the history of this country, was a message of a president of the United States, delivered under circumstances of more weighty responsibility than the present. While, therefore, we may discuss in perfect freedom the propositions and arguments of President Lincoln, in developing his policy in the overshadowing exigency of the nation, it should be done with perfect fairness and with a charitable spirit. We most sincerely believe that he has endeavored to do his duty to the country, and while we cannot agree with all his recommendations, we are not disposed to speak harshly of him. He may be right in the methods most proper to be used in dealing with rebellion. We concede that the executive, in some respects, has the best opportunity of judging of what is the right and proper course to be adopted. But in all ages men in power have been deceived, while occupying the highest stand-point in government, in their judgment of public policy; and yet the true pathway was apparent to thousands lower down, in the private walks of life. The propriety, therefore, of free discussion among the people, of the acts of their public servants, is as apparent and necessary in times of war as in peace.

The message is brief for so important a document; it is plain in most of its statements and arguments; and has the rare merit of containing few attempts to argue abstract questions of government. Such disquisitions are particularly out of place at this time when practical action is demanded, rather than the advancement of theories; and the vain attempts to write up history, which was the peculiar hobby of two or three of our late presidents, finds no place in the present message.

It will be noticed that the president is not altogether certain that foreign nations will not interfere in our domestic troubles. His recommendation of the erection of fortifications upon the lakes and the sea coast, point somewhat significantly to the power likely to need watching. Harbor and navigation improvements, and the construction of a railroad between Kentucky and North Carolina, are recommended under the war power, for national defense. Doubtless, anything can be done under this power, that is clearly necessary for defending the country against a foreign or internal foe. The construction of a railroad to California can alone be justified, under our constitution, by this general and unlimited power, although no mention is made of it. Such a work may be deemed too expensive at this time, but the period will arrive when it should be undertaken for this purpose.

The recommendation that our trading vessels should be allowed to make captures as well as to defend themselves, suggests that a proposition was made by the secretary of state to European powers, to abolish privateering. It is fortunate, indeed, that this was not accepted. We might as well give up the right to use our land militia as to dispense with the militia of the seas, composed of our commercial marine.

We are glad that the president has seen fit to recommend the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti. Sound policy and justice long since demanded this course, but the fear that the negro would thereby be acknowledged as a man, has prevented our intensely democratic administration from adopting it. A black *charge de affaires*, representing an independent government, among the diplomatic circles at Washington, would have been a standing rebuke to the negro barons of the south.

The exhibit of our finances is gratifying in the highest degree. Although our expenses are a million and a quarter of dollars a day, yet there is money enough; and better than this, we can obtain all we need, at home. Our independence of Europe was never before so palpably demonstrated. That this state of things may continue, Mr. Lincoln recommends economy and "energy of action." Good. That is what we want, but what we have not yet had. A short war and the curtailment of our enormous expenses, can only be accomplished by using all the means at hand for crushing the rebellion.

In alluding to the confiscation act of last session, the president says that a number of "certain other persons" have been liberated under its provisions. Why not say slaves? Why this mawkish sensitiveness when approaching the negro question? He goes on talk about "such persons," "persons of the same class," and at last ventures, when talking of free negroes, to call them "free colored people." We fear our respected president is a little afraid to meet the "great question" full in the face. The public will learn with some surprise that any person has been legally liberated under that act. No one, we venture to say, can point to a single instance, where a slave used by the rebels in war, has had his case adjudicated under this law. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, while

it is so drawn that it is an utter failure in punishing traitors, both in regard to the confiscation of slaves and other property. Not a slave has been legally made free under it, nor a dollar of any kind of property confiscated. The president sees every day, from the window of his mansion, the well-kept domain of the rebel general, Lee, but it is not confiscated. If it can be reached, under this law, why not put it in force? At Alexandria, just below, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rebel property is exposed, but it still remains rebel property, while the owners are in the rebel army, receiving the rents and profits. The "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe must be provided for, says the president, but as free men or slaves belonging to the government? Who knows? The officer in charge was asked this question, by the negroes themselves, and he says he could not answer them truly for he did not know. Is this question solved at Port Royal, or any where else?

The proposition to receive confiscated slaves from the states, in lieu of their direct taxes, will strike the mind as exceedingly novel. The proposition is that Wisconsin shall pay her tax in cash and Kentucky in negroes taken from rebels. We don't see why Kentucky should be treated differently from any other state. Is she not under as great obligations to sustain the government? If she does not feel this obligation, and is disposed to get rid of it, it is fair towards those states which are loyal, and which are sending their men to her defence, to permit her to do so? Besides, the confiscated property of rebels does not belong to the state, but to the nation. The slaves would not be called property, it is true, but we pay money for them if we remit the tax. We should, in that case, pay for what is ours already, by the act of disloyalty of the owner. The treason is greater against the nation than the state and therefore all the property of rebels should go to the nation. No rebel has a right to any property, or even to life. It is already forfeited. The proposition of the president is, therefore, simply to donate to the border slave states their proportion of the direct tax. If they would abolish slavery entirely, we would be willing to remit their tax, that they might use it to compensate the loyal owners of slaves.

We regret that the president is in no haste to adopt measures in relation to slavery which would immediately suppress the rebellion. He acknowledges the "inevitable conflict," but he is "anxious and careful" that it shall not degenerate into a "violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle." What else is it now in the south?—The emancipation of the slave, as fast as the military power progresses, and under its control, would not produce violence.—It may prevent it, for a slave insurrection may break out any time, and get beyond control. Now, if we take hold of it, we can manage it.

But we have not time nor space to go on with this subject. We believe the president hesitates too long: we think he ought not to be too "anxious and careful" of the traitors who are using every means they possess to destroy the government. We think he ought to be more "anxious and careful" under the constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several states, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that during its continuance the recognized authority of the maxim that "the safety of the state is the highest law," subordinates the property, and dominates over civil relations.

Third, That therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the president of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the local forces.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the following on next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That, in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the constitution and laws of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and what authority they are confined, who are the reported owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to release them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to by aye 56, against 77.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution applicable to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.

Chicago, through, " way	Arrive, Close, Depart
10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 12:45 P.M.	4:45 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 12:45 P.M.
Calumet and way	12:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, " way	12:45 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 11:45 A.M.
Monroe and way	12:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
Madison and way	12:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
Belvidere and way	12:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior	Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.	McKEY & BRO., Postmaster.

## A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

### TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

We have printed a very superior article of THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS, with stubs, which we will sell for 75 cents a hundred. The utility of this kind of receipts will be seen by examining them.

### First Regimental Parade.

The 13th regiment made its first parade in our streets to-day. Most of the companies were slim in members, on account of the furloughs out, and company D was absent attending the funeral of Corporal Whitman. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the regiment made a very fine appearance, and excited a general desire for another parade in full numbers.

A resident of Madison who has visited our camp and witnessed the parade, asserts that there has no regiment quartered in that place equal to the 13th in all the qualifications that make good citizens and good soldiers. This is high, but just. — The members of this regiment have been generally recruits from the best portion of an agricultural and business population unsurpassed for intelligence and moral worth in the state.

**ANOTHER DEATH AMONG THE SOLDIERS.** — Corporal John Witham, as son of Ward Witham of the town of Center, died yesterday morning at his father's residence. — He had been discharged from the hospital about ten days ago convalescent. While in camp his disease was a remittent fever. Corporal Witham was well esteemed by those who knew him, and his death will be deeply regretted.

CAMP TREDWELL, Dec. 4, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: — For your religious readers the following items in reference to our Regimental Church may not be without interest:

At the suggestion of the Chaplain, those of the regiments who are anxious to "maintain the purity of their Christian characters" met at the M. E. Church in Janesville, Tuesday evening, November 26th, for the purpose of forming a Regimental Church, as it is styled. After the customary number of meetings usual in such cases, we have organized an "Army Church," adopted a confession of faith and covenant, which, though not denominational, are what would commonly be considered, strictly evangelical in tone, embracing the doctrines of the Trinity, plenary inspiration of the scriptures, regeneration, faith in the Lord Jesus, the resurrection of the dead and a future judgment, and these enforcing an other-worldly Christian life.

To our MERCHANTS. — If you do not keep D. B. DeLand & Co.'s chemical salaratus, procure it at once as it is gaining friends so fast among the good housekeepers of the country that you will soon have a call for nothing else. You can get it at wholesale in Milwaukee and Chicago.

On a shockingly inclement day a poor woman begged of Charles Lamb, euding her appeal with "Believe me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling, "so have I; it's a miserable day! Good bye."

## St. Andrews' Society.

The Scotchmen of the city of Janesville met at the residence of Mr. Robert Hodge, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of electing officers of the Saint Andrews' Society, and celebrating the anniversary of Scotch Patron Saint.

The officers elected are as follows: — President — W. M. WRIGHT. Vice-President — R. B. SPEAKER. Treasurer — DAVID PURVIS. Secretary — A. PATTERSON.

Council — Matthew Patterson, John Johnson, Robert Geddes, George Graham.

After the election of officers, the President pronounced the following excellent address:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** — There is one thing I am sorry for, and that is, that there is not a person of more eloquence and ability addressing you from the president's chair; but I shall not trespass long on your time. The history of St. Andrew I am not very familiar with, but his name implies, however, that he was one of the early apostles of Christianity. Our forefathers revered him with the most profound veneration. They chose him for the guardian saint of our country. The flag of St. Andrew inspired them to deeds of valor. I have read in early history, of the Sea Kings of the north invading Scotland, and when the fight was going on, our forefathers saw, or imagined they saw, the flag of St. Andrew in the heavens waving to victory. Be that as it may, history distinctly proves that they were defeated, and that scourge of the seas, the Northmen, lost the western isles of Scotland forever. The flag of St. Andrew, I think, is the most beautiful flag in existence. The white cross, the emblem of all that is pure and good, upon a field of heavenly blue. We find this associated only with that which is good. Benevolent societies are dedicated to his name, and ours is St. Andrew's society.

As yet our numbers are not very numerous, but when we consider, as I may say, that it has but recently breathed into existence, we have made a very fair beginning; and I think before another year we will have at least doubled our numbers. Men in health and prosperity are apt to look on such matters as of very little importance. But who is strong and prosperous that is exempt from misfortune? It is wisdom in time of prosperity to prepare for adversity, by using the means that reason has put in our power. And it is our duty, even if we have no regard for ourselves, to throw a safeguard around our families. It costs but little, a cent and a fraction per day will pay a year's contribution, and it is a right vessel if it does not leak twice that amount. There is no waste of the funds of the society. — They are set apart for benevolent purposes, only; all festivities must be paid out of the individual pockets of those that participate in them. We, as members of this society, must foster and guard its interests with a holy care never seeking to advance our own individual interests or ambition, but to be ever found good and faithful stewards. For the time may come when the sick and distressed, the widow and orphan, may claim the benefits of the society, which it will be our duty to perform to the utmost of our power.

But I sincerely hope and pray that our days of sorrow will be far removed into the future, and that we will meet together on St. Andrew's day for many a year to come, as a quiet and orderly company of genuine Scotchmen, rejoicing in the tales of our early days, and singing the songs of our native land.

This address was responded to by several of the members present, after which the company sat down to an oyster supper, prepared by Mr. Hodge and his excellent lady. The supper over, toasts were given and songs were sung in good style by Massrs. John Thompson, John Johnson, A. B. McLean, and others. The song by Mr. Johnson, "Flow gently, sweet Afton," was sung in a most artistic style.

The company enjoyed themselves together until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," and parted from each other in great good humor, after singing in chorus, and hand in hand, the good old song of "Auld Lang Syne." It was a meeting such as the sons of Scotia enjoy, and such as did no discredit to Scotland's Patron Saint.

To our MERCHANTS. — If you do not keep D. B. DeLand & Co.'s chemical salaratus, procure it at once as it is gaining friends so fast among the good housekeepers of the country that you will soon have a call for nothing else. You can get it at wholesale in Milwaukee and Chicago.

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## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMPH & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, December 4, 1861.

We continue you're quotations:

WHEAT—white winter 75¢; good to choice milling spring 64¢; extra club and Rio Grande 70¢; clubbing grades 55¢-62¢.

CORN—16¢-18 per bushel shelled, and 14¢-16 per bushel.

OATS—good local demand at 14¢-15 per bushel.

RYE—good request at 26¢-28¢ per bushel.

BARLEY—good to choice at 30¢-32¢ per bushel.

WHEAT—good demand at 32-33¢ per bushel.

WHEAT—good demand at 14¢-15 per bushel.

WHEAT—good request at 26¢-28¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—pleat at 10¢-12¢ per bushel.

EGGS—scarce at 30¢ per dozen.

Wool—good demand at 32-33¢ per bushel.

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